HE SAYS THERE IS NO PUBLIC GAMBLING IN THIS CITY NOW-DOUBTING THE WISDOM

OF SUI PRESSING DISORDERLY MOUSES. Superintendent Byrnes surprised the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon by sending to them a report of what he had done in sending to them a report of want he was pro-the way of enforcing the laws since he was promoted to the chief command of the force. The Commissioners had not asked for such a report and they had not received an intimation that Mr. Byrnes was preparing one. They listened with evident interest to Chief Clerk Kipp when he read the follow-

Police Department of the City of New York.

Office of the Superintendent, No. 300 Matherry New York, May 24, 1802.

Office of the Superintendent, No. 300 Matherry st.

New York, May 24, 1802.

To the Board of Police.

Gentlemen: I deem it my duty at this time to present for your consideration a report in detail of the efforts that have been made by me during the period in which I have held the position of Superintendent of Irolice, including the short time that I was acting in that capacity during the illness of my predecessor, to have all the laws properly and unformly enforced, and the results which have attended such efforts. Upon assuming the duties devolving upon me as superintendent, I at once issued such orders to the inspectors and captains as in my judgment were deemed necessary to secure an increased efficiency in the enforcement of the law, with especial reference to gambling houses, policy shops, houses of prostitution and assignation and other disreputable places.

For the purpose of holding the inspectors to a strict accountability for the proper and uniform enforcement of the law in their respective inspection districts, and to enable me to help myself fully informed, both weekly and dully, reliaive to the general condition of their districts and the preceders was issued:

"Siecial Order No. 675.

"To the Inspectors of Police:

"You will report to this office at 10 o'clock a. m. on Mooday of each week the general condition of your district as to the proper enforcement of all laws and ordinances, and especially relative to concert salions and the excise laws; also what action you have taken toward the suppression of gambling houses, policy shops, places known as dives and disreputable places of all kinds within your district.

"You will also report the location, by street and number, of all houses of prestitution and assignation within your district, giving the name of the owner or agent, and of the proprietor or person who conducts the business, and what steps you have taken toward their suppression.

within your district, giving agent, and of the proprietor or person who conducts the business, and what steps you have taken toward their suppression.

"You will also report to this office daily, in writing, the location, by street and number, of all gambling houses and policy shops within your district, giving me name of the owner or agent, and of the proprietor or person who conducts the business, and what action has been taken by you to suppress the same.

"THOMAS EYRNES, Superintendent of Police."

I also issued the following special order to the captains of the several precincts requiring them to make directly to me a weekly report of the condition of their precincts, of which the following is a copy:

"Special Order No. 676.

"Sir: You will report to this office at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday of each week the general condition of your precinct as to the proper enforcement of all laws and ordinances, and especially relative to concert saloons and the excise law; also what action you have taken toward the suppression of gambling houses, policy shops, places known as dives and disreputable places of all kinds within your precinct. This report to be sent direct to the superintendent's office.

"THOMAS BYRNES, Superintendent of Police."
As the result of this system mangarated by me, I am enabled to report that within less than two months in the First Inspection District, commanded by Inspector Williams, six reputed gambling houses and ninety-three policy shops were closed and vacated; and one hundred and four (104) disorderly houses were raided. In all the latter cases the proprietors have been held to ball, and the inmates have been fined or imprisoned.

teen held to ball, and the inmates have been fined or imprisoned.

In the Second Inspection District, commanded by Inspector McAvoy, and for a short period under Chief Inspector Steers, thirty three (33) reputed gambling houses and staty-nine (63) policy shops have been closed and vacated, and forty-two (42) houses of prostitution and assignation have been railed, and the proprietor and immates arrested. In the other houses of like character in the district the business is conducted under such conditions as to render it impossible, at the present time, to obtain evidence against them.

possible, at the present time, to obtain evidence against them.

In the Third Inspection District, commanded by Inspector Comin, two reputed gambling houses and eleven policy shops have been closed and varated. The inspector of this district reports that there no houses of prostitution or assignation in the district.

From the reports made to me by the inspectors of the several districts and the captains of the various precincts. I am convinced that there is no public gambling in this city at the present time. There may be isolated cases where gambling is done behind bolted and barred doors. These places, however, will always exist in a large cosmopolitan city like ours, but they will be kept under constant surveillance by the inspector of the district and the captains of the precincts.

As to policy, it is a species of petty gambling, a

As to policy, it is a species of petty gambling, a grat cell in fiself, but very difficult entirely to eradicate. This business is at the present time centrely broken up or confined to itineraal venders of policy slips and to obscure places, chiefly in tenenent touses and in the back rooms of lager beer saloons and cigar stores, difficult of discover. It will be my endeavor in the future to prevent any resumption of this nefarious business.

The problem involved in the suppression of houses of prostitution and assignation is difficult of solution. While it is an illegal traffic under the laws of the State, and the police are charged with the execution of all laws regardless of consekuences, it is a grave question in my mind, and one which deserves the serious consideration of the general public and future legislators, whether good results are obtained by the closure and another public are charged with respectable maches. Formerly a politician was the rarest thing to be seen at the meetings. Yes one consideration of the general public and future legislators, whether good results are obtained by the closing ap of such houses and the scattering of the immates. They must necessarily seek shelier in tenement and apartment houses, mingling with respectable people, and thus brought into contact with the younger members of families, making the children of of which familian, to a certain extent, with a tick of which familian, to a certain extent, with a tick of which a house of the circumstances, obtain a knowledge. It members the control of the knowledge of the certain well recognized quarriers where the case in some of the leading cities of Europe, Relative to the enforcement of the exist out in the case in some of the leading cities of Europe, Relative to the enforcement of the exist hand proportions as is now the case in some of the leading cities of Europe, Relative to the enforcement of the leave times criticised by both the public and the press for The difficulty in the the non-enforcement of the law, the other of the law is not with the ordered sugarist this haw much more tenderly than they do with other lawhreakers. If the magistrates would punish the peristent violators of the excise haw, when arrangined before them for a second and in some crose for a third oftence, as they do other offenders against the law, it would be an interest of the excise haw with a three care in this city more than 10,000 that there are in this city more than 10,000 that there are in this city more than 10,000 that there are in this city more than 10,000 that there are in this city more than five hundred and seventy five dotters because the protection of life and property, it can be readily seen that but little time can be spared by the patrolaman on post from his other important duties to watch the protection of life and property, it can be readily seen that but little time can be spared by the patrolaman in miform there can be so or the excise law in the protection of life and property of whom are peristready to the prote

the people, who enterhaln the belief that it in-terferes with their rights and privileges. THOMAS BYRNES, superintendent of Police. Commissioner MacLean interrupted the reading

once to ask Major Kipp to repeat this sentence, regarding houses of prostitution in the Second In-

ditions as to render it impossible at the present time to obtain evidence against them." When the report had been read Mr. McClave asked what should be done with it. Mr. Martin said that it would go on the file. It was plain that the Commissione

on the file. It was plain that the Commissioners were not prepared to discuss it.

President Martin said after the meeting, that he did not care to make any comments for publication until he had read the report corefully. Mr. MacLean also declined to talk about the report merely saying that it spoke for itself. Mr. McClave said: "I agree with the superintendent in what he says about the enforcement of the Excise laws, and the wisdom of localizing houses of presidentic. It is doubtful if the Legislature will take any action looking to the toleration of such houses, because a law to localize the houses and keep them under police supervision might seem like countenancing a vice: It is true, however, that men who are best informed on the subject favor such legislature, for they recognize the danger of scattering the vice which always has existed in large cities."

APPLYING FOR ALL NIGHT LICENSES.

All night excise licenses occupied the attention of the Aldermen yesterday at their weekly sessions. Mr. O'Peirne asked for two licenses, one for William Harm, at One-hundred-and-sixth-st, and Third-ave., and the other for Herman Sulzen, for Harlem River Park. President Arnold informed the Alderman that be must first get his applications approved by the Board of Excise. The papers were ordered to be

Permission was granted to the Trinity Church Corporation to erect handsomely ornamented lamps in West Minety-first-st., before the new Chapel of St.

Agnes.

The Railroad Committee was instructed to hold a public hearing at the City Hall on June 15 at 2 p. m., on the petition for a new surface railroad to be built by the Fiftieth-st., Astoria Ferry and Central Park Railway Company.

DESKS CHAIRS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. 19 Beekman St.

## Spare Pearline Spoil the Wash

DR. RAINSFORD'S LIQUOR-SHOPS

HOW HE WOULD MAKE THEM BETTER.

A PLACE OF RECREATION. The way in which Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of 8 George's Episcopal Church, would light the liquor-shops as they exist in New York to-day may not meet the approval of prohibitionists and a great many clergy men, but Dr. Rainsford nevertheless declared yesterday to a reporter for The Tribune that the time was not far distant when church-going people would be com-

HE SAYS THAT THE WORKINGMAN MUST HAVE

peting with New-York's fiquor-dealers. Published interviews with Dr. Rainsford, the min ister said yesterday, had misrepresented him on several points, and in the columns of The Tribune he wished

to be thoroughly understood.
"I never said that drankenness was a necessa evil," said he, "nor did I say that prostitution was a necessary evil in this city or any other. They are evils, though, which must be dealt with intelligently Neither did I say that the binds of any of the saloon

eye of the public as any other business.

"My view is that evil cannot be attacked negatively seeds. In the same way the cvil resorts can be wiped ont. Put respectable resorts around the evils one and they will weed out the places of vice.

"The workman has as much, yes, more, right to the saloon than the clubman has to his club. The clubman has his spacious house or apartments, while house. It is folly to try to deprive the masses of a place of recreation. And if the workingmen can not find a proper place, he will and an improper one. and that is one of the reasons why respectable church-going people should take an active hand in bringing about this reform. Just so long as our municipal conditions condemn so many hundreds of thousands to live in crowded tenement houses—five in a room-just so long will these people seek resorts for recrea tion. We are fools and are blind if we do not recog nize the fact that the people who live in crowded quarters are expected to have places for recreation And this being the true condition of affairs, the ques-tion arises: 'How are we going to do it?'

"The only solution is to provide places where the environments are pleasant and attractive, and where victousness is not taught. Saloons are not to be wiped out at this time of the century, and it is better to give the masses places where there are no evil essociations. There is no harm in men dispking in moderation. So long as the sun shines men wil And men have the right to drink. It is not sinful to drink, and it is not sinful for any man to conduct a drinking resort if he does not urge men

a certain class of saloons get the moral support of the Church, those saloons will do good. At present we are all down on the saloons. It is not necessarily an immoral thing to keep a saloon, and the

"If I could close every salosm in this city to day I should not exercise that power. The salosm cannot be suppressed by closing them. Close the salosms to day, and to morrow the vice they now contain would be hidden in other places, but would be open suff be wiped out in a different way, and that way is to elevate them to a plane which they have never befor-

"Peer and light wines are all I should have in the respectable saloon. No whiskey would be sold, as beer and light wines will satisfy everyboly except The tendency of the place would be temperate, but those who preferred light stimulants, could have their wants satisfied. They would not be driven to low

resorts to get their beer and wine.

"I should also be in favor of having these places open at certain hours on Sunday. It is not right to give the clubman the privilege of going to his clubhouse on Sunday where he can get his wine, and at the same time deprive the poor man of a resort where he can get his glass of beer on Sunday. The working man generally likes his beer with his Sunday dinner, and he should not be deried the privilege of getting it. But when the saloon is open on the Sabhath I should not have the blinds drawn. It should be just the other way. The interior of the saloon should not be kept from the eye of the public."

ERILLIANT BALL AT THE BRITISH LEGATION. Washington, May 24 (Special).- A dinner and brillinnt hold celebrated the Queen's Birthday at the British Legation this evening. The decorations were the British and American colors and superh flowers. The portrait of the Queen at the head of the grand stairway was wreathed in flowers and the British colors. The bannisters were hung with British and American flags and rows of blooming plants lined the stairway. Everywhere throughout the hall, drawing-rooms and ball-room there was the profuse blending of the British Union Jack and the American stars and Stripes. And what tipped the scales in American favor was the Marine hand playing for the dancing. The dinner was given by Minister and Lady Pauncefote to the members of the Legation only. The ball company was asked for 10 o'clock and was one of 500 guests. The company included the Diplomatic Circle, the Cabinet Circle, senators and Representatives, with ladies of their families and many others prominent in official life. The evening was delightfully cool and there were many beautiful gowns and sparking levels Altogether it was one of the most charming and brilliant balls ever given at the British Legation.

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. Toronto, Ont., May 24.—Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieu-tenant-Governor of Ontario, died this afternoon.

Sir Alexander Campbell was born near Hull, England, Campbell, removed to Canada in 1824. Sir James was educated in Canada and was culled to the bar in 1843. He soon acquired a large practice and was for some time dwan of the faculty of law in the University of Queen's dean of the faculty of law in the University of Queen's Councilege, Kingston. In 1856 he was made a Queen's Councile College, the sum of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, being Spaker for a time. He was elected in 1867 to the first Senate after the Confederation as a Conservative. He was made Postmaster-General under the Macdonald Government until 1873, whon he Tecame Minister of the Interior, which post he held until the Government was defeated in November of the same year. In 1878 he again became Postmaster-General, in 1881 Minister of Justice and again in 1885 Postmaster-General. In 1887 he became Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and Mt. George. Throughout his public career Sir Alexander took an active part in all important questions in Canada. took an active part in all important questions in Canada, and as the Conservative leader of the Senate he proved to be a man of sound sense and great fact.

The Empire State Express fastest train in the gorld-now leaves New York at 8:30 a. m., instead of

MODERN METHODS TRIUMPH.

THE LESSON OF THE BIG CHESS MATCH.

HOW LIPSCHUTZ WON HIS VICTORY-A RETURN MATCH PROBABLE.

It has probably occasioned less surprise that Lipschutz finished his contest with Showalter by winning the fifteenth game on Monday than was produced by deservedly the American champion, obtained during the early progress of the fight. Showalter's previous record, and especially his last brilliant victory over Max Judd, may have induced him and his friends to entertain different hopes and anticipations of the final result up to the time when the score stood fou under the same conditions in his match at St. Louis But after his redoubtable opponent had gained another point the actual outcome, the success of Lipschutz without any further loss, could more reasonably be expected than the recovery of the player who had made such a bad start. The depressing effect of fight ing against large odds told its tale, and probably the warmest admirers of the winner will admit that Sho walter played much below his best form during the latter part of the contest. On the other hand, th the superiority manifested by the victor in the main course of the struggle.

for the modern school to which he professedly be-longs. He has qualified blusself before as an ex-pert on the new theories, and he has contributed some original deas to the development and application of modern principles. In this contest be exhibited imspection at all points, the nicety of judg ment in balancing forces when exchanging pieces a attacks against the adverse monarch and the bold-ness in expesing his own King to apparently strong but in reality delusive assaults, which are the ponent, who is undoubtedly a very ingenious ader in the "brilliancy factics," failed to make an impressiv resistance against the new scientific methods, was noticed that Lipschutz economized his tiffic allow ance in a manner that gave him leisure for con adderation at critical points, especially toward the end of the hour, while his opponent was fre-quently flurried by time pressure and made flugrant mistakes in consequence. But this was also due in a great measure to difference of style between the two masters. The defence of the King's aide has been made comparatively easy for modern experts by simple devices, such as leaving at least two Pawns unmoved on that wing and guarding the same with one minor piece or a Rook, and Showalter, who had specially trained himself for the King's side attack, which he has often carried through in the old brilliant style against weaker players, apparently wasted a great deal of his time in efforts to apply his favorite methods, which, however, proved fruitless against the scientific parrying tactics of his opponent

The match has been a model of gentlemanly conduct on the part of the two players, not alone for chethe slightest hitch occurred to mar the good feeling that showed itself between the two rivals. Without the least derogation to the winner, it may be said that the highest credit for his gentlemanly bearing was due

asked his opponent when he would be ready for a return match. Lipschutz replied that he could not willing to give his adversary a chance for revenge within twelve months.

The full score of the last game follows, with com

RUY LOPEZ. Black.

S. Lipschutz.

1 P-K 4

2 Q-K K-B 3

4-K -B 3

5-K 4 P-Q B 3

4-K -B 3

5-K 4 X P

1-P-Q 4 4

5-K 4 X P

10-P-Q B 3(b)

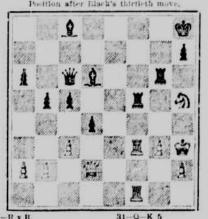
11-B-K 3(c)

12-Q-B 2

13-B X B

14-P-K 1 3(d)

15-C 4 side) White. J. W. Showalter. 1-P-K 4 2-K Kt-B 3 15 - ( astles) ( K side) 16 - P - B 3 17 - R x P 18 - P x P 19 - R - B 3 20 - R - B 39, 22 - R ( R 3 - B 3 23 - B - B 4 ch, 24 - K R sq. 25 - h - Q 3 26 - R K 3 cf) 27 - P - B 4(g) 28 - P - Q 5 dis, ch, 30 - R x B (h)



NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

One of Anderssen's beautiful ideas and a ploncering move of the modern school. It removes a loose plece and supports the cantre. This, however, almost falled, for B.-K 3 can be easily demonstrated inferior, as White will passer P.-Q B 3, followed soon by

Kt-Q 4 with a strong attack.

the Of more conservative strength than P-Q B 4 which used to be the fashion formerly. It was first brought out by steinitz in a similar situation in the Vienna tournament, and his since become standard in most variations of this opening when an opportunity

it would be less limble to attack,
(d) The natural consequence of Black's eleventh

move, and creating a hole on the K side, which leaves (e) Ingenious, considering the difficulty which the op-ponent experiences in preserving the P sacrificed.

(f) The same R-E 2 was, we believe, more appropriate. The P ahead was his chief strength, and he should have tried to preserve it.

(g) Hardly wand even against the actual play.

(h) White could have also taken the Q P, e. g. 28 Kt x P, 28 Q-B 3; 29 P-B 4, 29 PxP; 30 Q-B 3 ch,

x P, 28 Q-B 3; 29 P-B 4, 29 PxP; 30 Q-B 3 ch, 30 K-Kt sq; 31 Q x P and the B could come to the resene at Kt 3 soon followed by K-Kt sq, with a strong attack.
(1) Quite safe as subsequent examination showed.
(1) A calamitous error. After 30 K-Kt sq, 30 B-Kt 2; 31 R-B 3, Black could not support his attack and the game was rather in White's favor. If Black attempted the sacrifice of the exchange by 31 . . R x B White would take and then escape with his King on the Q side.
(k) An easy method to obtain the victory for an expert, and one which no doubt Showniter would have avoided with little hesitation if he had played under conditions less affecting his equanimity. See diagram.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S PROPERTY SEIZED.

Deputy Sheriff Helmburger has attached the office urniture and the bank account of the Standard Co operative Fire Insurance Company, of No. 415 Broad-way, at the instance of Philip II. Gross, its president on a claim for \$542. The company's money amounts to \$379.88, deposited to the Mechanics and Traders Bank. The attachment was granted by Judge Mc Bank. The attachment was granted by Judge McCarthy, of the City Court. Among the papers was an affidavit signed by Max Hart, the superintendent and acting freasurer of the company, saving that it was indebted in excess of \$1.000 and was insolvent, and that a majority of the directors had authorized Charles C. Leonard, one of their number, to take possession of the office and furniture for the purpose of depriving creditors and policy-holders of their legal rights.

One thing is Certain-

PainKillerKillsPain

AVE some

JIM" BARKER'S LUCK STILL WITH HIM

A JURY ACQUITS HIM OF THE CHARGE OF MAK

ING "MOONSHINE" WHISKEY.

A jury in the criminal bronch of the United State Circuit Court reached a most extraordinary verdict yesterday when it acquitted ex Alderman James Barker

of the charge of violating the internal revenue law. He was indicted for the technical offence of removing

to a place other than a United States bonded ware

house fifty four barrels of distilled spirits. The real

accusation was that he made whiskey in his vinegar

When court was opened yesterday morning Abram J. Rose summed up the case for the defence. His chief argument was that the principal witness for the

tovernment, William H. Bogue, had contradicted him-self on certain particulars and that consequently none

place, and that the accused man's dental should out

weigh Bogne's decharations.

Assistant United States District Attorney John O.

Mott made an able plea for a conviction. He showed

breakfast.

factory in West Seventeenth st.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS. THE REPORT OF GROVER CLEVELAND, REFEREE, AND THE CONVICTION OF BARON-

DESS AFFIRMED. Albany, May 24 - Judgment of the lower court was affirmed with costs by the Court of Appeals to-day in

of his testimony was entitled to any consideration. The lawyer said that no one was present when the alleged conversation between Bogue and Barker took

that all the circumstances tended to prove Backer's guilt. The prisoner had undoubtedly come to the office of Dean & Co. to engage storage room for 100 barrels of so-called vinegar. Where were these barrels, units fifty-four of them were those selzed in the ware house in Greenwich-st.! Two hours after he visited the office of the firm Burker appeared at The warehous with a truck loaded with barrels. Yet he admitted being at the office and dented going to the warehouse Judge Benedict charged the jury briefly. He said that they should decide from the facts above and not be prejudiced by anything that they knew of Barker' past life. He said that if the prisoner caused the removal of the barrels he was as guilty as if he rolled

At 1:30 o'clock the jury retired. An early return with a verdict of guilty was expected, but the jury discussion nine were for an acquittal and three for conviction. The minority tried to effect some kind of a compromise, but nothing of the kind was possible. word was sent to Judge Renedict that an agreement in reply to the question of the clerk, Mr. Thornton, the foreman, arnounced that the verdict was "not guilty." Barker was apparently the most surprised man in the room when Judge Benedict discharged him from custody. He shook Police Commissioner Sheehan and others of his friends who were present repeatedly

On March 14, 1891, Barker, as he bimself admitted went to the office of Dean & Co. to arrange for storing went to the office of Denn & Co. to arrange for storing 100 barrels of vinegar in their warehouse. Two hours later barker wriven at the warehouse with a truck of barrels. Other loads arrived on that day and two days later. On March 17 the fifty-four barrels were found to contain distilled spirits.

This is Barker's second escape from deserved punishment. He was found guithy of a most brutal resnult on James Hernan, but the General Term reversed the conviction and lurker will never be tried again. He was four forces from the XIIIth Assembly District.

A JUROR DROPS DEAD IN COURT

MICHAEL T. MORAN HAD RUN UP THREE FLIGHTS OF STAIRS.

The suit of Miss Exther Jacobs against Henry E sire for \$50,000 for breach of promise of marriage, was postponed until fall in the superior Court before Judge Dugro vesterday by the death of one Michael T. Moran, a broker, of No. 27 Pine-st., was late in arriving at court, and instead of going up to the Superior Court in the elevator he ran up the had fainted. With the assistance of Policeman Degan

THE CENTENARY OF BAPTIST MISSIONS. EXERCISES OF THE MISSIONARY UNION IN CELE-BRATION OF IT.

Philindelphia, May 24 (Special).-The seventy eighth annual meeting of the American Eaptist Missionary Union, celebrating the centenary of Eaptist missions, began here this morning in the First Eaptlet Church, the Rev. Dr. George Northrup, of Chicago, presiding. The platform was occupied by the members of the Executive Committee and the officers. The address of Welcome was made by the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman. President Northrup then delivered his annual address. The announcement of the commit-tees by the prodent caused some little delay in the proceedings. When it had been completed, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, Editor of "The National Rap ilst," called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the approval of the convention of 1859, the list of committees showed that laymen were not consily men here from all paris of the country, and then give them utching to do. Applause greeted his remarks, When the subject was put to the Union for approval a motion prevailed for referring the appaintments back, with a suggestion that the name of laymen b

ere read by the home secretary, the Rev. Dr. Henry . Mable, of Boston. The report notes an encouraging advance in both departments of the wirk. The treasurer, E. P. Coleman, made his report, showing a leficit against the traisury. At the afternoon seastor the revised committees were announced, with laymen "A Century of Missions and Its Lessons," and the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce spoke on "The Ground of Missionary Obligation." This evening's session was held sionary Obugation. The Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas spoke on "America's Providential Relation to the World's Evangelization"; and the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, on "Tapilist Missions, the sequence of Tapilist Princi-

CHANGES IN A NEWS COMPANY.

Hereafter the Foreign and Domestic News Company will send out the financial and sporting news to the downtown bankers and brokers over the tickers which up to yesterday merning were controlled by ex-senator John J. Klernan, who ran what was known as Klernan's News Bureau. The Foreign and Domestic News Company is another name for the Western Union Com-pany, which will also send out builetins and handle ther news matter for the benefit of their elieuts, Frank Kiernan, a son of ex-Senator Kiernan, will man-

Union Company, said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Kierman owed the company \$22,000, and that it was on account of his inability to pay this amount that the company had closed up its business with him and had taken possession of the wires and tickers which are owned by it. The Western Union Company will bring suit to recover the amount said to be due.

Ashley W. Cole, the manager of Klernan's New

Company, said that the ticker service would be discontinued on account of the expiration of the contract which the company had with the Western Union. The original contract expired two months ago, and the service was discontinued under a verbal arrangement pending negotiations to agree upon a new one. Klernan would not accept the terms proposed, and con-sequently the ticker service was taken away.

Klernan's News Company will continue to send out financial bulletins at short linervals, but will drop the sporting news, which, Mr. Cole says, was a complete

When Travelling
Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every
a bottle of Syrup of Figs. as it acts nost pleasantly
effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, prover
favire, headaches and other forms of sicaness. For

affirmed with costs by the Court of Appeals to-day in the following cases:

Watter Langdon against the Mayor of New-York City and the hoard of Dock Commissioners, appellants, and Marion Langdon Carroll et al, against the same appellants. This was an appeal from the judgments of the General Term, confirming the report of cx-President Grover Cleveland, referce, whose findings are sustained by the Court of Appeals. Three actions were brought to enjoin the detendants from building any structure in front of a buildhead in West-st., adjoining the Hudson Rilver, in the City of New-York, at which plaintiffs held certain wharfage rights; and to recover damages for alleged losses of profits. The defendants, by their answer, claim to be the owners of the lands ander water in front of the old buildheads apon which new structures were to be built, and furtiler set up their right to build such new structures. Without making compensation to plaintiffs. The action having been referred to Mr. Cleveland, he reported in favor of the plaintiffs, and flaing plaintiffs damages. This report, however, was set aside by the General Term, on the ground that the referee had erred in faxing the measure of damages; and the case was sent back to said referee for further proofs. Further testimoney having been adduced before the said referce, he threupon reported, fixing plaintiffs' damages, which second report was confirmed by the General Term.

The People ex rel. Locke W. Winchester, as treasurer, against the Commissioners of Taxes of New-York City, appellants. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term affirming a judgment of the Tax laws of the State of New-York.

The orders of General and Special Term were revested and the proceedings of the assessors were affirmed, with costs, in the cases of People ex rel. England. F. Joning agt, the Assessors of Bath. Stuben County. This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term, Fifth Department, affirming a judgment of the General Term, Fifth Department, affirming a pudgment of th

The following Is a full list of the decisions handed

Own to-day:

Patrick E. Walsh, appellant, agt, the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Judgment of General Term reversed and Judgment entered upon the interiocutory judgment at special Term affirmed, with costs at the court.

versed and judgment entered upon the interiocutory judgment at special Term affirmed, with costs at the toneral Term and in this court.

The People ex rel. Benjamin F. Young agt. Clarence Willis and others, assessors, etc. orders of General and Special Terms reversed, and proceedings of the assessors affirmed, with costs in all courts.

The People ex rel. the sech Thomas Glock Company, appellant, agt. Edward Wemple, Controller, etc. order of General Term and determination of Controller reversed, with costs; and the Controller directed to revise and readjust the account against the relator, upon the principles stated in the epianon.

E. L. P. Rose appellant, agt. David Hawley and others. Judgment reversed and demarrer oversuled, with costs, but with leave to defendants to answer within twenty days from notice of enter of indigment, upon repowment of costs of the demarrers.

In reapplication of St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company, respondent, to acquire real estate, etc. Order reversed and ease remitted to supreme Court, to enable the company to make such further application as may be advised, with costs.

John Reed, appellant, agt. George McConnell, survivor, etc. Order defendant, with costs.

The People, ex rel., George F. Comstock, appellant, agt. the city of syncuse. Motion for reargament denied, \$10 costs.

The People affermance, and Judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with costs.

The People as rel. L. W. Winchester, treasurer, etc., agt. Michael Coleman and others, Commissioners, etc., agt. Michael Coleman and other

with costs.

The People, respondents, agt. Stephen F. Sherman.
Judament affirmed.

Melvin Stephens agt. Robert Lewis Humphries, appellant. Judament affirmed by default, with costs and

had fainted. With the assistance of Policeman Degan the juror was carried to an adjoining room, and the policeman rang for an ambulance from Chambers street Hospital. When the ambulance arrived the man was dead, and the kurgeon in charge of the ambulance refused to take the body. Judge Gilder sleeve was told of the death of the juror, and be announced the fact from the beach and adjoining tour and it is a possible to take the fact from the beach and adjoining tour and it is a possible to take the fact from the beach and adjoining tour announced the fact from the beach and adjoining tour and the fact from the beach and adjoining to the fact from the beach and adjoining tour and another, appellant; Greigh and another, appellants; Howers it is been at No. 157 East Seventieth St., and in the afferment there are the first the fact from the beach and adjoining to the fact from the beach and beach and the fact from the fact from the beach and beach and the fact from the fact from the beach and beach and the fact from th periant, Henry E. West agt. the Humburg Bremen Fire Insurance company, appellant, Edward B. Edward E. Chelschan Laur, langleaded, etc., appellants; Thomas D. St. appellant, agt. the rector, etc., of Trinity Church; William B. Gilmore agt. Edward E. Ham, appellant, laur, langleaded, etc., appellants; Thomas D. St. appellant, agt. the rector, etc., of Trinity Church; William B. Gilmore agt. Edward E. Ham, appellant; Daniel Quinlan, appellant, agt. the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I. William S. Williams, appellant, agt. the Providence R. I. William S. Williams, appellant, agt. the United States Trust Company, Nicholas C. Newerf and another agt. Thomas A. Jobb and another, appellants; the Knickerbocker Company agt. Affred G. Burnham, appellant; John Storm and another agt. the Phenix Insurance Company of P. Cameron and another agt. the New-York Central and Hadson River Railroad Company; D. P. Cameron and another agt. the New-York Central and Hadson River Railroad Company; C. P. Cameron and another agt. the New-York And Mt. Vernon Water Campany, etc., appellants; Alexander Turner agt. William W. Weston and others, appellants; James E. Wright, act. Gulliumne Rensens, impleaded, etc., appellant; W. Langdon agt. the Mator, etc., of New York, appellant; M. Langdon agt. the Maror, etc., of New York, appellant; W. Langdon art, the Carrell and others agt, the same. Judgments affirmed, with costs.

281, 284, 293, 294, 296 and 297

A bench warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of larondess, who is said to be in Roston. Assistant District Attorney Stapler said that the decision of the Court of Appeals was of great importance as it settled the principle that a threat to injure intangible property, such as a man's business, was as criminal as a threat to damage his store, harendess obtained the money from clock manufacturers by threatening to cause a strike in their places, and thus to burt their fusiness.

Jose L. Blanco and Manuel Lopez Blanco have begun when he died, in 1874. Bartholomew's estate is said to have been worth about \$1,000,000 when he died. He left a will which had been executed in 1845, and when faitholomew died all the witnesses were dead and so were the executors named in the document. As the will provided that the property should be distributed practically as it would be if the testator had not made a will at all, the will was never offered for R. and Charles Coudert, in February, 1876. The heirs of Fortholomew were four elsters and the children of a dead brothet. The plaintiffs in the present suits are said to have received their share of the estate and they are now trying to get the share of their cousins, so it is declared by the defendants to the Frederic R. and Charles Condert recently bought one of the pieces of property in dispute and a motion was made before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to make the Messrs. Con-derl parties defendant to the suit. The motion was granted on the consent of the defendants.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.

Supreme tourt—Special Frem—Part 1—Before Beach, J.—
Nos. 3635, 353, 414, 415, 416, 471, 475, 477, 478, 492, 497,
188, 509, 506, 507, 538, 544, 546, 531, 535, 333, 337, 494

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 11—No valendar,
Chemt Court—Part 111—Before Truax, J.—Nos. 413,
1300, 1580, 1470, 1520, 1521, 1645 2, 1646 2, 2604, 1234,
117 b, 508, 536, 1629b, 1584, 1646, 2571, 2692, 2603, 257,
2578, 1330, 3054, 4234, 1705, 4104, 857, 4246,
Chemt Court—Part 11—Cases from Part 111.

Chemt Court—Fart 11—Cases from Part 111.

Circuit Court—Fart 11—Cases from Part 111.

Surrogato's Court—Before Lansom, S.—Wills of Mary E.

Good Until Used. That's the history of the worthless locks

with small keys that some people confuse with the "YALE." The genuine "YALE" tock, like genuine love, laughs at locksmiths, and stands the world over for the greatest convenience, the greatest strength, and the greatest security. Be sure you get the genuine, by being sure that the word "YALE" is stamped on every Key. Sold wherever locks sell

BETHESDA AMERICA'S FAVORITE WATER

and Stomach.
HON, J. B. FORAKER, Ex-Gov. of Oblo: DEPOT. 6 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK.

Hotchkiss, and George B. Taylor, 10:30 a. m. For pre-bate—Wills of Lucius C. Ashley, John Swigburge, Asg B. Kellogg, Matilda M. Lusk, Catharine Williams, Abraham Grabfelder, Gustave Leo, Fredericks Gruber, Charles Graber, Charles Cazet and Patrick Murphy, 10 s. m.; Charles, H. Intermann, Sarah M. Hendrix, Caroline Bunte, Margaret Kirby and Catharine Cowan, 10:30 a. m. Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until June 6. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts 11 and HI-Act. Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts 11 and HI-Act. Superior Court—General Term—Batog on the Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 377, 692.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 377, 692.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts L—Before Gilderaloseva. Superior Court-Trial Term-Part L-Before Gilderalesva, Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-Trial Term-Part II-Adjourned for the

Erm.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.

Nos. 1651, 2687, 1717.
City Court—Free Before McCarthy, J.—Motiona City Court—Free Gold Term—Before McCarthy, J.—Motiona City Court—Free Gold, 5339, 6775, 6780, 6781, 6785, 6891, 6891, 6896, 6896, 6288.
City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 6638, 3888, 6478, 6402, 6478, 6491, 5147, 6536, 6422, 618, 6025, 6227, 6524, 6529, 5741, 5762, 6649, 6969, 5643, 6083, 5074, 6021, 5137, 5544, 6680, 6807, 6908, 6810, 6811, 6815.
City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Enrich, C. J.—Nos. 4198, 6888, 6317, 6516, 6518, 6510, 6386, 6808, 6576, 6716, 5873, 6728, 6731.
City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Newburger, J.—Short causes—Nos. 7322, 5684, 5312, 7592, 7529, 7377, 7477, 7546, 7428, 7566, 7518, 7538, 6088, 7534, 7572, 7555, equity case No. 79.
Court of Oyer and Terminer—Before Ingraham, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend.—Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Townsend.—Nos. 1 to 18, and Assistant District-Attorney Redford.—Nos. 1 to 18, and Ass

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Cowing, J. and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford.—Nos. 1 to 13 feelinstye.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Washington, May 24.—In the first Congregations, Church this evening Nelson Dingley, of Maine, called the sixty-sixth session of the American Home Mis-stonary Society to order. Dr. A. W. Archibald, of Iowa, in the course of his prayer, made special re quest that the petitions which ascended from the President's family altar might be answered. annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, of Brooklyn, before a great congregation, on the work, field and resources of the society. At the end of sixty-five years, he said, it had expended \$14,000,000, maintained a yearly average of 700 missionaries, and organized 5,261 churches, of which 2,663 had come to be self-supporting. The receipts of the last year were \$663,000. All expenses had been paid, and 1,986 missionaries employed. The been paid, and 1,500 missionaries employed. The year was the most successful, save one, in the history of the society.

In the afternoon the Women's Home Missionary Unions held their annual meeting. Eighteen State organizations were represented.

The regular annual business meeting of the alumni on Monday evening at Clark's in West Twenty third-st. The retiring president, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Church of the Strangers, presided Dr. E. W. Fisher; vice-president, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, of Grace Church; secretary, J. C. Eg. bert, jr.; executive committee, the Rev. Dr. Truman J. Buckus, of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, Oscar S.

J. Backus, of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, Oscar s. Strauss and Rossiter Johnson.

Those present were Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, of the United States Navy, R. G. Gwillant, Engene Smith, the Rev. Joseph G. Snyder, of Belmont, N. Y., the Rev. W. H. Lawrence, of the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church; Levi Holbrook, John MacMullen, H. T. Messenger, Jacob F. Miller, P. J. Rosenthal, J. S. Battell and H. C. Gregory.

THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.

STATESMAN, SENATOR DAWES.

From his paper in The North American Review for June.

The Administration of President Harrison must be indiged by its character, its capacity, its work, and its purpose. In the vast machinery of this covernment in operation at a thousand points, many of them thousands of miles beyond the eye of the Executive, it never has been and never can be the case that men who operate it will in every instance prove themselves if and raithful. But one who has witnessed the successes and mistakes of administration in this particular during nine of these quadrennial periods challenges, without fear for the present Administration, a comparison with any or all of the others.

It has failen to the lot of President Harrison during the years already elapsed to appoint more judges in the higher courts than any other President has done in a like period since the organization of our judiciary system. There can be no doubt that the general public judgment, with singular unantimity, is that the judiciary is to-day stronger in its own character and ability and in the public confidence by reason of these appointments.

The frequent intercourse of the Nation has during that

pidiciary is to-day stronger in its own character and ability and in the public confidence by reason of these appointments.

The foreign intercentse of the Nation has during that period encountered an unusual number of delicate and difficult questions, all of which have been treated with signal ability and wisdom. And there remains, as far as is known, no unsettle question that can disturb our peaceful relations with any of the nations of the earth. Our diplomacy was never in abler hands. Its netherements, from the samoan complication bequeathed by its predecessor to the Hebring Sea arbitration, its greatest triumph, with which this its third year closes, form an unbroken series of signal successes. Treaties with Germany, with France and with Spain, the Italian imbrodio at New orleans, the Chilian complication, and a series of commercial treaties to be considered in another connection, have longed in the State Department imperishable proof of diplomatic ability unequalied in recent history.

If the Treasury, from the nature of the duties devolving upon it, furnishes a less brilliant record than the State Department has been no less safe in the management of our finances.

The other Departments have been in equally able hands. The Navy Department has sprung into a new life; and with the vigor of a strong man has taken hold of itself, and has shaken the accumulated dust of years out of its seams. Rehabilitation has already so far advanced that confidence and National pride have Jofined hands with necessity in pushing forward the work, and a new Navy worthy of our National power and prowess is now well night assured. Failure can only come from loss of National control by the Republican party. Each of the other Departments has corrected abuses where they existed, has improved methods, and transacted the public business with a fidelity and dispatch unusual and commendable.

The Pan American Congress has vindicated its right to be, in the closer commercial relations it has established with Mexico and the South Americ

The Pan American Congress has vindicated its right to be, in the closer commercial relations it has established with Mexico and the south American republics. Knowledge of the character and needs of their markets has stimulated our producers to supply their demands. Our commerce with them is in consequence duly increasing, and that increase gives larger employment to home capital and labor.

The "McKinley tariff" is a measure of this Administration, enacted in fulfilment of its pledge so to revise the tariff that, while the aggregate revenue should be diminished, protection to American labor and capital should not be impaired. While not perfect (no law every very was), and while it may in some respects require modification, as every tariff law before it has done, it still has accomplished both these ends. It has so enlarged the free list that for the first time in the history of the country the value of goods imported free of duty exceeds that of dutiable goods.

SENATOR DOLPH LIKEWISE DISCUSSES THE

SENATOR DOLPH LIKEWISE DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT.

It has been apparent for some time that President Harrison will be renominated. Undoubtedly the popularity of Mr. Blaine, were he a candidate, would render him a formidable competitor for the nomination; but with Mr. Blaine out of the race—and he is out, as evidenced by his recent letter—there is no candidate likely to create any considerable apposition to Mr. Harrison. If ever a Pre-sident deserved the indorsement of his party by a renomination, on account of fidelity to party principles and an able Administration, it is President Harrison; but principles are of more inportance than men, and success should not be jeopardized in order to promote the political fortunes of any man, however deserving.

Under the present Administration the United States has had a vigorous, well-defined foreign policy—a policy under which the rights of the United States have been fearlessly and ably asserted whenever the occasion required it. The prompt action of the administration in our controversy with Germany preserved the autonomy of the Samonn Islands; the considerate, but firm and dignified, position of the Administration secured suitable acknowledgment and apology from the Chillain Government for the assault in Valparaiso upon American sailors. By the recent treaty with Great Iritain a peaceful solution of the Rehring Sea controversy, which at one time threatched to involve us in war, has been happily provided for.

By his influence and active co-operation, the pledge of the party to revise the tariff and maintain the protective system was redeemed by Congress in the enactment of the McKimiey tariff law. The influence of the Administration has been munistakably in favor of a stable carrency—a currency every dollar of which is as good as a gold dollar—and the President's well-known opitions and public under the president's well-known opitions and public and the president's well-known opitions and public and the president was made againest Washington and other personal character,